

# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

## MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. X, No. 51

DECEMBER 22, 1961

Ninepence



A VISIT TO CAIRO FOR RUSSIA'S NAVAL CHIEF AND AIDES

**New Doctrine Of Intervention — Is The West Too Late?—Page 2**

**Israel In 1965 — Where Will The Money Come From?—Page 11**



**JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW**

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL:

100 Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4  
FLEET STREET 3349

☆

ADVERTISEMENTS, ACCOUNTS AND CIRCULATION  
77 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1  
MUSEUM 3815**SOON IT MAY BE TOO LATE**

A new doctrine of intervention, either through the United Nations or by direct action in the name of "liberation," is taking shape. Despite Mr. Adlai Stevenson's desperate warning to the Security Council on Tuesday, the western powers appear to be running away from the full implications of this development, and soon it may be too late to do anything about it.

Mr. Stevenson reminded the Council that the League of Nations had died "when its members no longer resisted the use of aggressive force," but the new doctrine of a majority of the United Nations is even more disturbing: for a large part of the membership of the United Nations is now encouraging intervention in the affairs of others, either collectively through the U.N. machinery, as in Katanga, or individually with the tacit condonation of a majority of the United Nations' members, as has happened in Goa and is about to happen in Western Guinea.

\* \* \*

The comment on page nine shows in some detail the process of the United Nations intervention, and illustrates clearly its inherent danger as a precedent, quite irrespective of whether it was justified or not in the case of Katanga. Mr. Nehru and President Soekarno are showing us the mechanics of the more direct form of intervention, sanctified by the name of anti-colonialism. And government-inspired press and radio comment in Cairo and Damascus, and in Moscow and Peking, has not been slow to recognise the further possibilities of this new form of international conduct.

No useful purpose is served by carefully beating about the bush in explaining this excitement. The Indian Defence Minister made clear in Delhi, before leaving for the U.N. discussions in New York, that the Indian operation was carefully co-ordinated with President Nasser. The Indians only launched their attack after the Egyptians had closed the Suez Canal to Portuguese ships carrying reinforcements and supplies to Goa. Neither the Indians nor the Egyptians make any secret of this successful act of collusion.

But once this so-called liberation, or the peculiar

interpretation of Mr. Mahmoud Khiari (*see page nine*) of the function of U.N. troops, is permitted to be translated into a political principle, the existing fabric of international relations will begin to split at all its seams. For where shall we be able to call a halt?

What of Aden and what of Kuwait? What of Mauretania and what of Togoland? What of Algiers and what of Bizerta? What of the Americans on the Panama Canal and what of the Kurds and Azerbaijanis in Persia? And what of Israel and the Arab refugees? The new pattern cut by the U.N. in Katanga, by Nehru in Goa and by Soekarno in Western Guinea can be applied to and distorted to suit almost every pending difference among the nations; and in the issues listed the great majority of nations will support intervention against "the colonialists," so-called.

\* \* \*

This development has introduced a new dimension of conflict into international relations. It has also created a position of the utmost difficulty, if not actual gravity, for the western nations and for those who consider themselves to be in the western camp. For they have on this issue arraigned against them in the U.N. and among the nations, something like two-thirds of the human race. This majority has no doubts about the rightness of U.N. intervention in Katanga and the justification of Nehru's and Soekarno's acts of war. And they might presumably sanction other acts of intervention by the U.N. or—say—the Arab League. After all, Nehru is now very much indebted to Nasser for his collaboration over the Goa affair.

It would be idle to pretend that this is a reassuring situation; it will be much more serious if the western nations simply ignore this turn for the worse, and do nothing about it until the next turn of the screw forces them once more into some form of defensive inaction. For, in this contest, in which the Soviet bloc, the Arab group and the majority of the Afro-Asians dictate the rules of the game, the western countries must inevitably be the losers. They will be forced again and again into the sort of wrong position which was the essence of the Katanga situation.

There is probably no single country more directly concerned with this change of doctrine than Israel, though it must also affect British and French policy very much and, in the last resort, that of the United Nations. It requires immediate consultation and concerted action before the new doctrine is permitted to take root. It would be better to have no United Nations than one that is little more than a barely disguised instrument of intervention by the new majority. The west is not yet helpless; it might soon become so if it does nothing.



## THIS WEEK

DANIEL SOLOD, Russia's top African expert in the field, was expelled from Guinea on the orders of President Sekou Touré. But the expulsion was purely formal. Solod had already returned to Moscow to become head of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He was ordered out of Guinea following the discovery of a plot to overthrow the regime. The future of the many Russian and other communist experts at work in this West African republic has not yet been decided. In London, Guinea's new Ambassador, Tibou Toncara, presented his credentials to the Queen (see picture).

AT THE UNITED NATIONS, the Special Political Committee on Tuesday passed a U.S. resolution requesting the Palestine Conciliation Commission to continue its task of identifying and evaluating Arab refugee property in Israel. It also adopted two amendments: one recommending the Commission's reconstitution with five members instead of three and the other urging it to make vigorous efforts for refugee repatriation. But the amendments failed to win a two-thirds majority, which makes their acceptance by the Assembly highly unlikely. A resolution calling for direct Israel-Arab talks, favoured by Israel, was rejected (see page 5).

IF THE APPEAL of Adolf Eichmann against the death sentence imposed upon him by the Jerusalem court last week fails, he will be hanged at Ramle prison (see page 8). In Austria, his brother Otto commented: "I expected a fairer sentence, but the trial itself was correct. I consider my brother one of the last victims of the war on the German side." Another "German victim," former S.S. Sergeant Franz Joseph Hofmann, was given life imprisonment in Munich on Tuesday for the murder of a Jewish prisoner in Dachau.

ONE OF THE most powerful Soviet naval missions ever sent abroad arrived in the U.A.R. for a ten-day official visit (see cover picture). It is headed by Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, Supreme Commander of the Soviet Navy, and includes seven of his senior officers. They are guests of the U.A.R. Navy with whose officers they have been having talks.

AT PORT SAID, the authorities announced plans for the sale of Israeli goods seized from the British cargo ship Martaban. The vessel was bound from Liverpool for unstated destinations when she was stopped at the entrance to the Suez Canal.



IN CAIRO, it was announced, without any further detail, that Kamel Lutfallah, one of Egypt's foremost judges, died after a fall from the roof of his house. He had been due to preside over the French "espionage" trial (see page 4). The trial was due to start in Alexandria on Thursday of millionaire Ahmed Abboud, owner of the Khedivial Mail Line until its nationalisation. He is charged with smuggling currency abroad.

LEAFLETS WERE DROPPED from planes in northern Iraq in the name of the Military Governor calling for the "unconditional surrender" of all supporters of Kurdish leader Mustafa Barzani. Fugitives were warned that "most severe measures" would be taken against those not surrendering.

KUWAIT COMPLAINED THAT Iraq had frozen the money of Kuwaiti nationals in Iraqi banks and seized 10 Kuwaiti ships in Basra harbour. The Arab League has been asked to take "adequate action."

SIX THOUSAND ISRAELI engineers, architects and agronomists employed privately and by the Government began a strike on Tuesday in support of a demand for a 16½ per cent salary increase. Only union members engaged on power and water services are authorised to work, while emergency staffs are manning transport, radio and telephone services.

### On other pages:

Dangerous Katanga precedent	9
Israel in 1965 ... ..	11-13
German Jews Today ... ..	17-18
J.P.A.-J.N.F. News ... ..	21-23

## JERUSALEM

### AGENCY NEEDS £100 MILLION —AND FAST

#### URGENT HOUSING PROBLEMS DEMAND SOLUTION

from our own correspondent

#### Jerusalem :

"The Jewish community in the United States realises the changes that have occurred in the field of immigration and is aware of its responsibilities with regard to this increase," Jewish Agency Treasurer Louis Pincus told a special meeting of the Agency Executive here on Tuesday.

Pincus, who had just returned from a tour of the United States in connection with a special \$35 million immigration appeal, said that more than 150 major contributors had given \$8 million in advance of the campaign launching. This was \$3 million more than last year.

Turning to the uses to which Agency funds are put, Pincus reported that negotiations for the establishment of a \$5 million housing corporation are nearing completion. It is hoped that this will set the pattern for more such corporations.

**Reserve exhausted :** In this connection, your correspondent was told that to provide the housing urgently needed for current immigration, the Agency has adopted a new building technique involving the use of asbestos blocks. These provide a permanent structure and are a far cry from the temporary wooden structures of the ma'abarot.

Each of these asbestos units provides some 400 square feet of living space and costs £7,500, £1,500 less than a similar structure in brick. But the biggest advantage is that construction takes only six weeks compared with four months for a brick structure. And time is of the essence in dealing with the current problem.

Already the 4,000-unit reserve which existed at the beginning of the year has been exhausted, and the increase of 6,000 units officially approved is inadequate. The immediate need is for at least 18,000 units.

**Missing millions :** Financing of the Agency's current housing programme requires an expenditure of £175 million. Allocations from the Government in the current budget and that to be introduced in April total £75 million. Someone has to find the other £100 million.



# ESPIONAGE

## HOW FRENCH EXPLAIN "SPY" ARRESTS

### EGYPT'S ECONOMIC TROUBLES HELD TO BLAME

from Martin Balthazar

#### Paris :

There has seldom been a failed transaction which has been greeted—retrospectively—with such satisfaction as the rejection of the Renault Company's tender to the Cairo authorities.

It will be recalled that some months ago, when Renault stopped assembling "Dauphines" in Israel, its management hoped, as a result, to open up Arab markets for its vehicles, foremost among them the U.A.R.

As the months went by the hope was entertained that the Egyptian Government would allow the French firm to manufacture cars destined for the Nile Valley.

**A stop to euphoria :** At that time the U.A.R. authorities had indicated the possibility of re-establishing consular relations with Paris, as a prelude to resumption of normal diplomatic relations, which were subject to an official settlement of the negotiations between France and the Algerians.

The U.A.R. entrusted important markets to French firms and Egyptian tourists, businessmen, officials and even Army officers began to visit the French capital.

The arrest of the members of the French mission in Cairo put a stop to this euphoria. Beyond the purely political interests and advantages which Cairo hopes to further by a spy trial, it is becoming more and more apparent to official circles in Paris that other, more concrete, factors have governed the Cairo decision.

**Getting the money home :** First of all, the desequestration of French property has brought a certain number of theoretical results. The main difficulties which had to be overcome had been the disorderly administration of French possessions by general sequestration after Suez, since the sequestration authorities had been convinced that the seizure was a permanent one.

It followed, therefore, that they had the idea that there was no necessity to keep detailed accounts. By making enormous sacrifices France had obtained the unblocking of a certain number of accounts and the lifting of sequestration on a

number of movable and immovable properties.

What remained to be done was to achieve the repatriation to France of the funds put at her disposal by the Egyptians. The Zurich agreements and the resultant transactions had foreseen that a part of the sums due would be used for buying Egyptian products, thus using up the unblocked funds.

**A pretext ?** However, the catastrophe caused by the cotton pest in the current season cut Egyptian production to the bone, and, as a consequence, French purchases, which in 1959 had been considerable, were very greatly reduced in 1960-61.

As a result of this, the Egyptian authorities found themselves obliged to seek elsewhere the money they needed to fulfil their obligations to France. The disastrous state of the Treasury made it impossible for them to pay. So the affair of the French diplomats—in Paris's reckoning—reached a point where it gave Cairo the pretext it needed to suspend payments.

Not only were desequestration operations suspended, but payments due to French firms were stopped. The payment to "Son et Lumière," for instance, was held back on the pretext that it was necessary to investigate the validity of the contract.

**Okasha's ambition :** In fact, in this last instance, it was a question of a gesture by the Minister of Culture and National Guidance, Sarwat Okasha, whose *chef de cabinet*, Abdel Maguid, had been arrested on a charge of influence peddling in the Son et Lumière organisation, which man-

aged the illumination of the Sphinx and the Pyramids, one of the big tourist attractions this year.

Colonel Okasha, whose known ambition it is to be Egyptian Ambassador in Paris one day, deemed it advisable to divest himself of any appearance of pro-French sympathies.

This new break between Paris and Cairo would without a doubt have been infinitely more disastrous for French interests had Renault already installed its assembly plant in Egypt. Happily for the French firm, the U.A.R. authorities preferred to deal with an Italian company—Fiat.

**Lessons of Munich :** At the moment the authorities in Paris are considering what attitude their western allies will finally adopt towards Egypt. Some days after the arrest of the French diplomats in Cairo, the United States transferred to Egypt the first part of a \$20 million credit granted to the Nasser regime, and Great Britain signed an agreement for scientific and technical co-operation with the Egyptian Government.

The American thesis is that Nasser is the only effective barrier to communism. As for the British, they told the French that the best way of bringing about the downfall sooner or later of Nasser's regime is to deprive him of every excuse for anti-western propaganda and give him the aid which he could otherwise request from Moscow.

These arguments, as can be imagined, leave French circles highly sceptical. They at least, they point out, have not entirely forgotten the hard lessons of Munich.



EGYPT'S SPHINX STILL KEEPS SOME SECRETS  
An account overdue—and much sound and fury in a Ministry



## U. N.

MRS. MEIR  
STRAIGHTENS  
THE RECORDWELCOMES FIFTEEN-POWER  
INITIATIVE*from our own correspondent*

## New York :

By last Friday, the United Nations Special Committee's long list of speakers was considerably whittled down, and so was the tenor of the exchanges. It was Golda Meir herself who helped restore the dignity of debate in a masterly speech that was impressive both in its moderation and resolution.

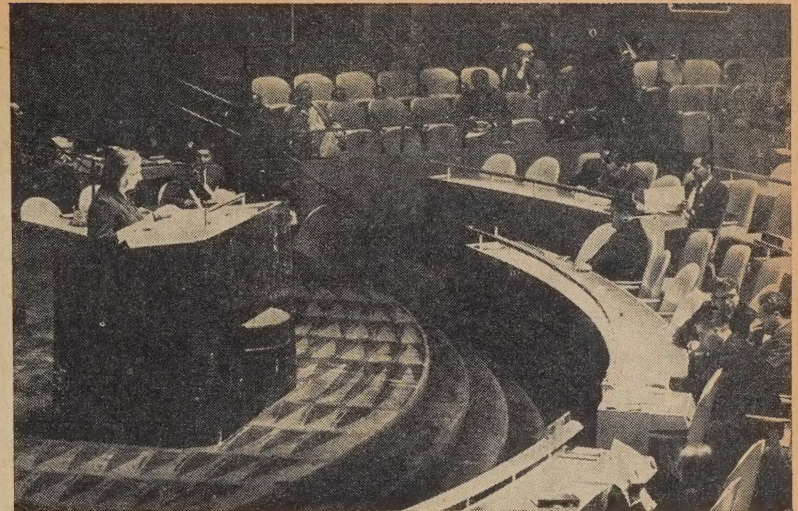
It was a speech that was firm yet not unfriendly. It was patient and thoughtful; documented but not too detailed.

Though free from the venom that had characterised so many of the Arab attacks, it was a speech that did not let the attacks go unchallenged, chiding the Arabs for their failure to help the refugees, pointing to Jewish aid to Jewish refugees and, at the same time, refuting Arab attacks on United States' Jews.

**Preamble to elimination:** "Of course, we received aid from friendly governments, as do all newly emerging states, but aid came chiefly from Jews the world over, because there is Jewish brotherhood," Mrs. Meir said. "Certainly Jews in the United States and elsewhere have a deep affection for the State of Israel. This lessens to no degree their loyalty and citizenship of the countries in which they reside. But Jews all over the world care what happens to their fellow-Jews who are refugees, and they organise in order to assist them rebuild their lives in Israel.

"We cared for our refugees in such a way that they now become builders of a modern developing society. Would it not have been the most natural thing in the world for the Arab countries to do as we did, namely to take in their brethren and create a new life for them within their vast expanses, with international aid, including compensation for property from Israel, and within the framework of the economic development of those countries? Where is the brotherly care on the part of the Arab countries for the refugees? I am not referring to politics, but to simple human brotherhood."

Mrs. Meir said she was convinced that, after hearing the speeches of the Arabs,



SOME FACTS FOR THE WORLD  
*Mrs. Meir addressing the Assembly—but will the members heed her?*

no delegate could have any doubt that their real purpose was not to create normal and peaceful relations between themselves and Israel, or that the real desires of the refugees was not to return to Israel as loyal citizens, but "the purpose of the Arab states is to achieve the destruction of Israel, and the immediate repatriation of hundreds of thousands of anti-Israelis into Israel, designed to soften up Israel from within for her final elimination."

**Never said that:** The distinguished delegates would not be surprised that Israel was not prepared to co-operate in this scheme. Israel believed that the solution of the problem of the refugees "lies in the settlement of the refugees in the Arab countries.

"This attitude of ours is not new and it has recently been reiterated by the Government of Israel in the Knesset, and was approved by a large majority. At the same time, we have never said that not a single refugee will ever in any circumstances be allowed to enter Israel." And at this point Mrs. Meir referred to the return of about 40,000 Arabs since 1949.

The Israel Foreign Minister summed up her Government's position on the various issues:

1. We accepted the 1947 compromise resolution. Had the Arab states done likewise and urged the Arabs of Palestine to do so, there would have been a Jewish State and an Arab State living together in peace and co-operation.
2. The Arab States instead decided to launch war against Israel. The Arab refugee problem arose as a consequence of this war. Those responsible for that

war are responsible for the existence of the refugee problem.

3. About 55,000 Arabs left the territory which is now Israel. A similar number of Jewish refugees from the Arab countries have since been integrated in Israel. There has thus been a de facto exchange of population.
4. No United Nations resolution demands immediate, total and unconditional repatriation of refugees into Israel. On the other hand, there are United Nations resolutions calling for negotiations on the peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions between Israel and the Arab States.
5. Israel believes that the future of the Arabs lies in their resettlement in the Arab countries within the framework

J. SAMUEL  
& SON LTD.

MEMORIALS OF QUALITY  
150 YEARS OF SERVICE

40/42 RAVEN ROW. E.1  
Works: SIDNEY STREET.

E.1

Bishopsgate 5181-4256

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF  
MR. LOUIS M. SAMUEL



in a  
nutshell...

the finest Cherry Brandy

**CHERRY  
HEERING**

PETER F HEERING  
COPENHAGEN-DENMARK  
GOLD AND 1<sup>ST</sup> CLASS MEDALS

**CHERRY BRANDY**

*Cherry Heering is one of the truly great liqueurs. It is made from rich, dark Danish cherries and French Brandy. Cherry Heering matures for three long years in great oaken casks. Its urbane, heartwarming flavour is unique...its reputation is legendary. It's Verry Cheering - Cherry Heering.*

**CHERRY  
HEERING**

traditionally the finest Cherry Brandy



of the economic development of the Middle East.

6. Israel stands by its readiness to pay compensation for property abandoned by the refugees, even before a general peace settlement is concluded, provided these funds are used for the overall solution of the problem. Israel will demand compensation for property of its citizens that was confiscated by the Arab governments.

**The only way:** Mrs. Meir made it clear that Israel would not tolerate any U.N. custodian—a favourite Arab demand this session—for it would mean an interference in Israel's sovereign rights as a state. But Israel did welcome "the initiative of the fifteen powers who have put before this committee a draft resolution which calls for negotiations between the parties and regards this as the only way towards progress on all outstanding issues, including the Arab refugee problem.

"We feel certain that despite the present hostility which prevents the solution of the refugee problem and of other problems outstanding between us and our neighbours, the day will come when Arab leadership will realise the futility of their present attitude.

"It is up to the United Nations to give expression to the desire of many governments and peoples in many lands that this unfortunate conflict should now at last be moved towards solution."

**Diplomatic blow:** The fifteen powers Mrs. Meir referred to were the Central African Republic, Chile, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta and Uruguay.

They moved that the "Governments concerned... undertake direct negotiations—with the assistance of the Conciliation Commission of Palestine, if they so desire—with a view to finding a solution, acceptable to all the parties concerned, for all the questions in dispute between them, including the question of the Arab refugees."

There was something of a blow to the Arabs in the fact that so many nations got together and put up, even in draft form, a resolution calling for what they had so regularly shunned—direct negotiations. It was a blow and at the same time an indication, as many of the bitter exchanges in debate also indicated, that Israel was finding considerable support, due no doubt to its moderate stand, its insistence on correcting the record, and on the justice of its cause.

This was not a particularly good week for the old-line adherents and generals



**Clothes with the HIDDEN DIFFERENCE**

**SAXON HAWK**  
HAND FASHIONED BY HEADROW

STYLED BY HUNTSMAN of Savile Row LONDON

*The Saxon Hawk range can be seen at authorised Stockists throughout the country*

of the Arab policy.

There was also a three-point United States resolution before the Committee. It requested:

- the Conciliation Commission to intensify its efforts for the implementation of Paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and urged the Arab host governments and Israel to co-operate with the Commission in this regard;
- further requested the Commission to intensify its work on the identification and evaluation of Arab Refugee immovable properties in Palestine as of 15 May, 1948, and to make every effort to complete this work by 1 September, 1962;
- requested the Secretary-General to make available such additional staff and administrative facilities as may be required.

**Many friends:** By Friday, Afghanistan, Ghana, Indonesia and Pakistan had suggested an amendment to the U.S. resolution so that it would include: "Decides that the Conciliation Commission shall be composed of five members and requests the President of the General Assembly to present, before the end of the present session, for the approval of the General Assembly, a proposal concerning the new composition of the Commission; requests the reconstituted Conciliation Commission to take measures for the protection of the rights, property and interests of the Palestine Arab refugees."

Whatever resolution the Committee would adopt and send to the Assembly, there was no doubt that the whole tenor of the session had produced evidence that Israel had still many old—and had found many new—friends among the world of nations.



# SENTENCE

## DISCRETION FOR DEATH PUNISHMENT AND WARNING

*from our own correspondent*

### Jerusalem :

It took the Israeli judges fifteen hours to read their judgement in the case of Adolf Eichmann, but only ten minutes to announce their sentence: death.

It was on Friday of last week that Judge Landau, his face drawn but his voice firm and unwavering, made the closing statement of the Eichmann trial before a packed court.

"Fully conscious of the heavy responsibility placed upon us, we have carefully weighed the sentence we feel is proper to be imposed on the accused. We have arrived at the conclusion that, in order to punish the accused, and to serve as a warning to others, we must impose the maximum sentence provided by law."

**Victims as individuals :** Judge Landau continued: "In our judgement we have described the crimes in which the accused participated. These crimes are so terrible that they have no parallel in their enormity and scope. The purpose of these crimes, of which the accused has been found guilty, against the Jewish people aimed at the annihilation of an entire people from the face of the earth, and it is this which distinguishes these crimes from those perpetrated against individuals."

"It may be said that total crimes like these, and also the crimes against humanity which are aimed at a group of people, are much more grave than the sum total of the individual criminal acts against the individuals who form part of the group."

"But at this stage of handing down sentence, we must also consider, and perhaps principally, the injuries inflicted on the victims as individuals, and the unparalleled sufferings which they and their families underwent as a result of those crimes."

**Numbering the thousands :** Continued Judge Landau: "The dispatch by the accused of each train containing one thousand persons to Auschwitz, or any other place of extermination, is the same as if he had committed one thousand premeditated murders."

"The measure of legal and moral responsibility for these acts of murder is not one iota less than the responsibility of the



ON THE DAY SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED  
*Klaus Eichmann with newsmen and friends*

person who drove these persons with his own hand into the gas chambers.

"Even had we found the accused acted out of blind obedience, as he claimed, we would still say that a man who participated in crimes of such dimensions over a period of seven years must be punished by the severest punishment allowed by the law, and no order he received could have served as a mitigating circumstance."

**"This is our sentence":** But, the judge went on, "we found that the accused completely identified himself with the orders he received and that he was motivated by an acute desire to achieve their criminal purpose. It makes no difference to us, in handing down sentence for these heinous crimes, how this identification or desire was born, if they were the outcome of the ideological education he received from the system which increased his importance, as his defence lawyer pleaded."

**"This court sentences Adolf Eichmann to death for his guilt in performing crimes against the Jewish people, and against humanity, and war crimes."**

"We will not impose punishment for the crime of belonging to a hostile organisation of which he was found guilty. . . . This is our sentence."

**Not mandatory :** In its reasoned judgement, the court held that the death sentence for crimes against the Jewish people, against humanity and for war crimes was not mandatory.

Before the enactment of the Modes of Punishment Law in 1954, the sentence

which the court was obliged to impose on a person convicted of crimes under Section I of the Nazis and Nazi Collaborators Law was the death sentence.

It appeared, however, the court argued, that since enactment of the Modes of Punishment Law the position had changed. Section 41 of that Law repealed a proviso to the Criminal Code Ordinance which laid down that the death sentence was mandatory and this proviso had not been replaced by a similar one.

**Appeal lodged :** On the basis of existing laws and amending legislation, they had decided that the extent of the punishment in the present case was a matter for the discretion of the court. In exercising this discretion, the judges held that the accused should be sentenced to death.

Notice of appeal against the sentence was later lodged by Eichmann's counsel. It was indicated that the appeal would be based on the arguments that the court was not competent to try Eichmann (already argued and rejected by the court), that it erred in its judgement and that the death sentence should be commuted.

### A SON'S COMMENT

In Buenos Aires, Eichmann's son Klaus, joking and chatting with reporters, commented: "If it is guilt having served the S.S. loyally, father is guilty. . . . My father was typically German, spiritually and bodily prepared to obey. . . . in order to build a strong, just and sovereign nation."



# IN THE NEWS

## "A VERY DANGEROUS PRECEDENT"

IF I WERE ASKED to list the most far-reaching event in international affairs in 1961, I would say without hesitation that it is the "Katanga precedent." But most people have either a mistaken or a confused conception of its real nature. It has nothing to do with Tshombe; it has nothing to do with "gallant little Katanga," or with poetic justice for the way Tshombe did away with Lumumba. It goes further than that.

Let us, therefore, first clearly establish the nature of the "Katanga precedent." It consisted of two Security Council resolutions and the chain of decision which followed. This was the progression of events:

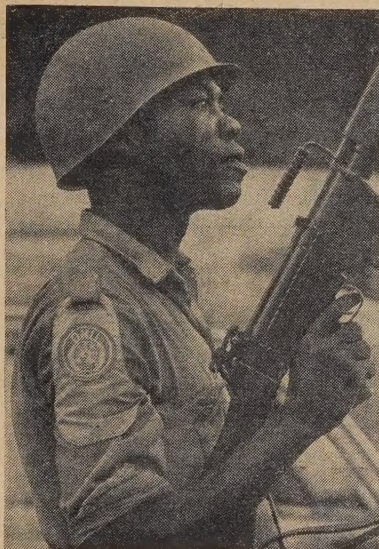
The first U.N. resolution was passed on February 21, 1961. It "urged"

"that the U.N. take immediately all appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of civil war in the Congo, including arrangements for cease fires, the halting of all military operations, the prevention of clashes, and the use of force, if necessary, in the last resort."

The second resolution was not passed until two months after the September clashes in Elizabethville, on November 24, 1961. It authorised the Secretary-General

"to take urgent action including the use of the requisite measure of force necessary for the immediate apprehension and detention, pending legal action and/or the deportation, of all foreign military and para-military personnel and political advisors not under U.N. command, and mercenaries..."

Now let us see what happened seven months after the passing of the first resolution. We are not concerned here with the events in Katanga but with the *machinery of U.N. intervention*. And we are fortunate in having an arresting and detailed account of what went on in the form of Conor O'Brien's two important articles which appeared in the *Observer* on the last two Sundays. He tells how, on September 10, the nominal head of the U.N. Civilian Operations in the Congo,



"BORROWED RESPECTABILITY"  
Katangese soldier with U.N. shoulder  
flash—a minor Congo puzzle

the Tunisian Mahmoud Khiary, arrived with seemingly "great authority" to decide on further action.

He ordered the abortive operations against the Katangese and the arrest of the President and principal Ministers of the Katangan administration. The plan—and the operation—miscarried.

### "SECRET TELEGRAMS"

Hammarskjöld was killed, and O'Brien was blamed. But the case of O'Brien is also irrelevant. What matters is his startling evidence. From his report it is clear that Hammarskjöld knew nothing of Khiary's orders to launch an offensive; nor did Hammarskjöld's representative in Leopoldville who had sent Khiary to Elizabethville with such unlimited authority; nor did the U.N. military commander—also an Irishman. But what is Khiary's explanation?

According to O'Brien, Khiary maintains that he was in communication with Hammarskjöld "by a channel unknown to

anyone else" and by secret unnumbered telegrams. It is not easy to believe this, and O'Brien clearly does not. Nor do most other people. What remains then is that one man in a key position can unleash an act of force by the U.N. without there existing the usual safeguards and checks to prevent the abuse of such power. This time Tshombe was the victim. Next time, the same coalition of U.N. forces might pick on someone else. The translation of U.N. resolutions into military operations is something which evidently requires a much closer check if it is not to be abused.

## WHAT SHOULD YOUTH CONFERENCES TALK ABOUT?

FOR SOME REASON—which I am sure has nothing to do with theology—Jewish youth movements hold their annual conferences over the Christmas holidays. I have been talking to some of them about the topics with which they propose to concern themselves. These seem to fall into two main classes, international issues and parochial affairs. But for once I feel that it is the parochial that may be more interesting than the international. For one thing, the students or Habonim are not likely to have much effect on Soviet policy or on nuclear disarmament, or apartheid—though there is something to be said (but not too much) for going on record about these matters.

### WHEN CONTROVERSY PAYS

But I rather share the view of the Young Poale Zion who have decided there is no point in their conference passing high-falutin resolutions about such matters as Russian Jewry or the Arab refugees. Instead, they propose to concentrate on the more immediate problems. I am curious what these are considered to be. What promises to be a highlight of conference discussion (if it is allowed to run its course) is a resolution at the conference of the Inter-University Jewish Federation which "deplores" the fuss made by the Anglo-

**Associated Metal Works (Glasgow) Ltd.**

SPECIALISTS IN STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT FOR THE

**CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, TEXTILE, FOOD AND SHIPPING INDUSTRIES**

AND STAINLESS STEEL SINKS TO SPECIFICATION

Phone: Belf 2004/5/6

Grams: "Stainless" Glasgow

Also at London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Dublin and Belfast

**30 St. Andrew's Square, Glasgow, C.1.**

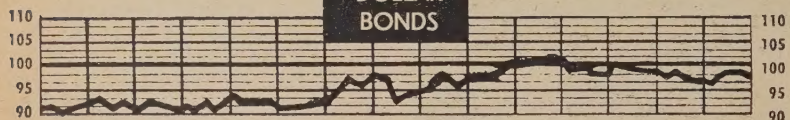
**METAL CRAFTSMEN**



# UNION BANK SECURITIES INDEX 1960/61

1959 = 100

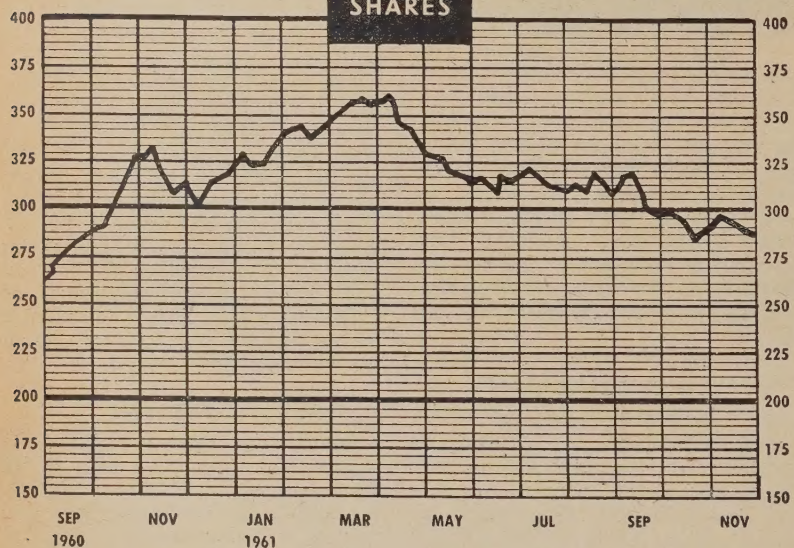
## DOLLAR BONDS



## INDEX BONDS



## SHARES



# UNION BANK

OF ISRAEL LTD.

## YOUR INVESTMENT ADVISERS

TEL AVIV · JERUSALEM · HAIFA · NATANYA · HADERA · REHOVOT · BEERSHEVA

HEAD OFFICE: TEL-AVIV, 6-8, AKHUZAT BAYIT ST.

Cables: Unionbank Telaviv. Telex: Symbol: r unionbank tv number 033 729.

Jewish establishment because the Hillel Foundation had invited so reputable a sceptic as Robert Graves to deliver the annual lecture. Whatever else may be said, I know of no other Hillel lecture that has received so much attention from students and from the community alike. Clearly, provocative controversy pays—if you are not afraid of the wrath of the “establishment”.

## CHANGED CHARACTER

Habonim, ever faithful, is—I am glad to report—to discuss once more the relations of Israel and the kibbutz. One would like to hear some fresh ideas and a frank facing up to realities on this subject. There are enough able former Habonim speakers and thinkers to begin to tackle this problem. The character of Habonim has changed beyond all recognition since I first knew it in its early years, but the pretence that nothing has changed is still being maintained—even on the conference agenda. Won't someone get up at the conference and ask some real questions about the distinction between the old Habonim and the new?

## SAY IT WITH MUSIC

MANY WORTHY ORGANISATIONS spend a lot of money establishing good will and then do their best to dissipate it by striking daggers into their cocktail or dinner guests in an effort to extract their cash. But not the Friends of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Their invitation to last week's Silver Jubilee reception at The Londoner stipulated “no appeal” and there was none. It also promised a “celebration”—and there was. Good talk and ample refreshment punctuated by only three short speeches undoubtedly made a lot of new “Friends.” And, despite the “no appeal” proviso, the Israel Philharmonic needs them. Only through groups of sympathisers in this country, in Switzerland and the U.S. is it possible for the orchestra to maintain the living standards of its players, engage top-class foreign conductors and soloists—and, not generally realised, make the repayment of £1½ million it has guaranteed to the Tel Aviv Municipality for the completion of the Mann Auditorium, without which the concert hall would not have been finished. The Friends have also bought instruments when required, such as Tertis violas to enable the orchestra to obtain the rich tone demanded by modern music. The result, as anyone who has heard the Israel Philharmonic knows, is well worth while.



# ISRAEL IN 1965

## WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

By JON KIMCHE \*

The Government's economic advisers have recently concluded a number of studies for the guidance of ministers, in which the Israeli economy is projected over the critical hump of 1964, when German reparation payments, which have been amounting to \$60m.-\$80m. annually since 1953, come to an end with the total amount due—\$821 million—fully paid by the Federal German Government; 70 per cent of this total had been paid to the Israel government by 1960.

But the full extent of the gap created by the virtual disappearance of the income from German sources will be considerably larger than accounted for by the shortfall in the annual reparations payments of some \$60 millions.

The Israeli experts estimate that the total income from foreign sources will be \$135m. less in 1964 than it was in 1958, and \$225m. less than the actual income in 1960. The details of this estimate are instructive, as the accompanying table shows.

**Two basic assumptions:** These estimates show that German public and individual restitution will be \$138m. less in 1964 than it was in 1960, and it will decline still more in the following years. Income from the United Jewish Appeal

is expected to decline from \$75 million in 1958 to \$45 million in 1964.

Bond sales are expected to increase (mainly in Europe), but the whole of the income from this source will be required in 1964; and subsequently, for the redemption of the \$470m. worth of bonds sold between 1951 and 1960; of these just over \$400m. were purchased in the U.S. But private investment in Israel was expected to increase from \$8m. in 1958 to \$30m. in 1964.\*

To offset this steep decline in what is termed as "foreign financing of investment", the Israeli planners have mapped a course based on two basic assumptions:

That there will be an annual net population growth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as a result of an anticipated immigration of 40,000 per year added to the normal natural increase of births over deaths; and

That the gap between imports and exports will be drastically reduced, from \$335m. in 1958 to some \$200m. in 1964.

**Capital import decline:** The central task of the Government, the experts explain, will be to maintain a steady ex-

\* This may be too pessimistic an estimate, for private investments in 1960 had already risen to \$41 million.

### INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES

(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	1958 (actual)	1960 (actual)	1964 (estimate)
<b>Through Private Transactions:</b>			
Gift transfers ... ..	35	38	25
Individual restitution by Germany to victims of Nazism ... ..	65	98	20
Private investments ... ..	8	41	30
<b>On Public Account:</b>			
Reparations from Germany ... ..	70	80	20
United Jewish Appeal ... ..	60	75	45
Independence and Development Loans (the Bond Drive) ... ..	35	29	Nil
U.S. Grant-in-aid loans ... ..	55	57	50
International agencies ... ..	7	7	10
	335	425	200



OFF DUTY IN TEL AVIV  
Someone has to foot the bill

pansion of output in order to absorb the continually increasing labour force and at the same time to adjust the economy so as to counter the anticipated steep decline in capital imports.

Output too is expected to increase at the high rate of 10 per cent per year, but an ever larger proportion of it will have to be directed into the export market, so as to keep up with the spiral of increasing imports necessary to meet the rising demands of the growing population, of the new type of defence, and of the mounting needs of the export industries themselves. Can it be done?

Exports of commodities and services are scheduled to increase by 17 per cent annually while allowing for an annual population increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and an output increase of 10 per cent. The projection of the experts therefore looks like this if measured against the actual achievement of the last three full years:

Year	Exports	Imports	Excess of imports over exports
1958 ...	240	575	335
1959 ...	286	602	316
1960 ...	352	693	341
1964 (est.)	660	860	200

(in million U.S. dollars)

**Unexpected realities:** The experience of 1960 showed that unexpected realities can upset the most accurately laid anticipations. Imports shot up in a way the planners had not anticipated, largely because of extra-heavy expenditure on Israel's merchant navy; primarily in the



purchase of new ships for some \$25m. Also the terms of trade had turned against the Israelis.

Israel's exports were selling in a world market of declining prices while her imports were considerably marked up in price. The Bank of Israel noted warningly that in 1960 the cost of the country's imports was double what was earned by her exports, a condition that could not be corrected by paper plans.

Instead of an anticipated gap of about \$295m., it was actually \$341m., and there was no real improvement during the first six months of 1961.

**Tight grip on living standards:** The Bank's report, which was made public in the summer of 1961, showed also that the difficulties that lay ahead in 1964 were, ironically, due rather to the achievements of the Government, than to its failure.

There was full employment in the country. Labour and the productive resources were fully engaged, though not always most effectively and efficiently. Consumption was high, earnings exceptional and the country prosperous. There was therefore no slack which could be taken up for the special effort that would be required before 1964.

What Israel needed was more immigration, more labour and more efficient planning of her existing resources and a tight grip on the tendency of the local



YOUNG ISRAEL AND YOUNG AFRICA SHARE COMMON PROBLEMS  
In 1961, the future is a challenge—how will it seem five years hence?

standard of living rising too quickly and artificially.

**Agriculture waits on the Jordan:** This need emerged clearly again from the experts' report. There would have to be a drastic switch to local saving and investment to compensate for the shortfall in foreign income. Investment from local sources accounted for only 24 per cent of the total invested in 1955 and for only 33 per cent in 1958, but it will have to provide 75 per cent of all investment in order to meet the target for 1964.

The country will have to invest between 1960 and 1964 over a billion Israel pounds (about £200m.). Of this about £50m. each will go to housing and to industry, and the rest to transportation, agriculture and Government services.

The expansion of agriculture will of necessity be restricted by the limitation of the existing water supply until the Jordan diversion to the Negev becomes effective.

## PLACE OF SPECIAL INTERESTS

These are tall orders and they clearly cannot be achieved without a combination of flexible planning, economic incentives and strict economic discipline. But these objectives are in many ways—politically and economically—self-contradictory, a

mixture of free and controlled economics.

It will be the acid test of the new Government whether it will be able and prepared to take the necessary decisions in the face of the different vested interests, pressure groups and outright national security and political considerations that will have to be met, overcome and—in some cases—resisted if the 1964 objectives are to be achieved.

These special interests are a peculiar feature of Israel's political and social life. They are in most cases assets rather than liabilities. They represent not so much selfish personal interests, but rather the legitimate group interests of large segments of the population: of political labour, the trade unions, the religious parties, the industrialists and manufacturers, the farmers, the old settlers and the new immigrants.

**Pressure of defence and security:** In addition, there are the not always clearly defined interests of the so-called national institutions in which world Jewry actively participates: the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund (which owns most of the non-urban land) and a multiplicity of educational, scientific and welfare institutions financed primarily by world Jewry.

And lastly, but far from least, comes the pressure of defence and security needs produced by Israel's uneasy position amidst her Arab neighbours.

**H. BERNSTEIN**

**(HERSHELLE) LTD.**

*Creators*

*of*



25 BRUTON STREET

LONDON W1

TEL: MAYFAIR 6272-7 1441-2



As has been stressed, none of these pressure groups can be termed impermissibly selfish or anti-national in intent. They are not. But many of these interests have grown so powerful and influential, because of the worthiness or strength of their group or special interests, that the State often finds it difficult to resist their demands—especially as these are in most cases backed by political and parliamentary pressure and power.

**Priorities of defence:** It is this aspect that has become the dominant element of Israel's political life in 1961, especially in the period between the election of November, 1959, and that of August, 1961.

The Government's policies were dictated increasingly by the necessity to find a workable compromise that would assuage at least the most powerful and most urgent of special interests, rather than by the strict national priorities which the prospect of the 1960's called for. This was true of all fields of national activity—except defence.

Here Premier Ben-Gurion and his principal advisers—especially the Deputy Minister of Defence, Shimon Peres, reigned supreme. No outside interests were permitted to intrude on the priorities of defence; on the contrary, all and everything had to make way for them.

We shall have to return to the unique position of defence in the Israeli structure of Government, but for the moment we need to confine ourselves to the effect which the primacy of defence and pressure of the other vested interests were having on the planning and preparing of Israel's future.

For at the end of the projection of

## OUTPUT AND EXPORT TARGETS FOR 1964 COMPARED WITH 1958

(in millions of Israeli £'s at 1958 prices)

	Output for 1958	Target for 1964	Exports for 1958	Target for 1964
Mining and Quarrying	37	118	9	73
Foodstuffs	446	668	18	60
Textiles, Wood and Paper	657	1408	35	213
Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics	200	569	23	180
Building Materials	103	156	6	30
Diamonds	66	120	69	120
Machinery, Electric				
Equipment & Vehicles	264	617	14	130
Basic Metals	41	142	—	2

Israel's position in the mid-sixties, the country's economic advisers staked out a series of economic signposts as a guide for further governmental action as illustrated in the accompanying table.

**Politically explosive:** These formidable targets could be achieved, the experts maintain and, indeed, must be attained, if Israel wishes to retain her freedom of political action in international affairs. But there are some essential prerequisites for such a programme. The experts name some of them, but evade others as politically too explosive for officials to handle.

They stress again that the country will have to invest £265 million in each of the five years from 1960 to 1964—either through public or private funds. It will have to cut down on the rate of the import of consumer goods and carefully allocate all other imports so as to meet essential national needs—and no more.

There was, however, no sign either in the 1960 figures, or during the first six months of 1961, that there was any

tightening of the consumers' belt; on the contrary, imports grew faster than exports.

The Government, however, will have to go much further. These economic signposts are useful, but they solve nothing without the requisite political action. But what kind of political action will be necessary to make possible the economic programme which the experts have set forth?

High cost of production has to be reduced, labour efficiency has to be increased, saving and investment has to be stimulated, output increased, exports forced and the heavy defence burden maintained—but how? And this brings us to the peculiar character of Israeli politics.

**Next week: Israel in 1965**

—Into the era of succession; the first of three articles on Israel in 1965 appeared last week.

# ISRAEL

YOUR LAND OF LUXURIOUS RELAXATION

Israel gives you the holiday luxury you have learned to expect only in the great fashionable resorts of the world... and Israel means so much more. Her sophisticated pleasures are set in history and heroic endeavour... surrounded by monumental reminders of the past; stirring modern progress and amazing enterprise...

Land of the past and future — your land that welcomes you to glorious year-round Mediterranean sunshine. A land newly, splendidly equipped for every holiday sport and entertainment; every air-conditioned comfort... full of the glory of yesterday and today. Israel *must* be your holiday choice. For travel and hotel bookings see your travel agent.

For free literature, information and films apply to:

**ISRAEL GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICE**

DEPT JA4, 59 ST. JAMES'S STREET LONDON SW1 HYDE PARK 2431





דודי, תלמיד חכם.

(My Uncle, who is a theological scholar.)

גנב את ה"מוזאיק" שלי.

(stole my copy of "MOSAIC")

שולח הוא מן הישיבה

(He was thrown out of Yeshiva)

בגלל קריאת החוברת

(for reading the magazine)

גנוזה בגמרה שלו.

(hidden behind his Gemara.)

הוא אומר :

(He says:)

„גם כאן בינה“ !

(There is wisdom in it too!)

MOSAIC is a new magazine produced by Jewish youth for the whole community. It appears six times a year and contains fiction, features, lampoons by cartoon, reviews . . .

A year's subscription costs only 4/6 post free from :

MOSAIC,

51 WEST HEATH COURT, LONDON, N.W.11



## a stout roof over his head

You are helping to provide each newcomer with a home. But what are needed, of course, are not only homes, but farms, workshops, cultural centres—the building of a dynamic modern society.

Give generously through

**KEREN HAYESOD**

**Joint Palestine Appeal**

75 GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

MUSEum 3815



**cosmo**

QUALITY CLOTHING

*Gives Service  
and  
Satisfaction*

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

**COSS & MORRIS LTD**  
SHANNON ST. MILLS, LEEDS. 9

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS



# ZIONISM

## BRITISH SETTLERS UNSETTLED

### MOVE TO HEAL BREACH WITH FEDERATION

*from our own correspondent*

#### Haifa :

A quiet revolution within the ranks of the Hitachdut Olei Britannia, the organisation of settlers from Britain, seems probable following last weekend's annual national conference at which a resolution was adopted calling for the establishment of a "formal framework for co-operation" between the organisation and the Israel Office of the Zionist Federation.

The resolution was moved by Eric Lucas, assistant director of the Israel Office, and, in effect, signalled a rapprochement between the two bodies which have been at loggerheads for years over their division of functions.

The Hitachdut had believed itself able to compete with the Israel Office in establishing loan and mortgage facilities and in negotiating with official establishments such as the customs and the Army.

**Not enough money:** Woolf Perry, former Chairman of the Zionist Federation, effectively destroyed these hopes "at the cost of making myself unpopular here". Bluntly, he told the conference that there was no point in trying to compete with the absorption activities of the Israel Office, the body recognised in London for this purpose.

He scorned the Hitachdut's vague plans for ambitious schemes, warning that it had little chance of getting official backing from Anglo-Jewry. "The picture looks different in Great Russell Street than it does in Haifa, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Kfar Mordecai", he commented, reminding his audience that there were insufficient funds for education and other priorities in Britain, let alone new adventures.

In reply, many of the delegates from the Hitachdut's fifty branches took issue with Perry, asking whether British settlers who had put their Zionism into practice should be written off by "Zionists in London."

**Temkin's solution:** Haifa lawyer Stanley Jackson, a veteran member of the Hitachdut executive, headed the "direct approach to London" group. He urged that the organisation outline to British Jewry an expanded programme

of activities and suggested that funds would be forthcoming on a straightforward business basis.

Until now, he observed, the organisation had hitched its wagon to the Jewish Agency. "I find it ludicrous that we should not demand large sums from England. The Hitachdut has been limping along for too long". The extent of the limp was highlighted by the financial report for 1961 which, in a turnover of £19,435, two-thirds provided by the Jewish Agency, showed a deficit of £844.

A more practical approach to the Hitachdut's functional and financial headaches was suggested by Sol Temkin, director of the Zionist Federation Israel Office. He urged it to affiliate to the



AMIDST THE BRIGHT LIGHTS  
*How tough is city Zionism?*

Federation and give up the role of "illegitimate children" who have to go begging to all and sundry. He suggested that the organisation become representative of all British settlers, now numbering about 7,000, and limit its role to the social integration of new immigrants.

**No time for "honorary immigrants":** Hitachdut claims to represent one thousand British settlers. Its overtures have, so far, been rejected by settlers living and working on the land, with the exception of those at Kfar Mordecai.

But the city membership, according to outgoing chairman Tillie Silman, has risen by 25 per cent in the past year.

A resolution calling for the establishment of an "overseas membership" was ridiculed by Misha Louvish, a veteran settler, who had no time for "honorary immigrants". A more practical resolution called for the creation of a central

authority to deal with the absorption problems of all western immigrants.

**The "run around":** This long talked about authority would be charged with eliminating the absurd bureaucratic procedures experienced by all newcomers and labelled by them "the run around". Some speakers expressed a fear that the proposed central authority would become another branch of the Jewish Agency.

The Agency, it was claimed, although doing a magnificent job in coping with mass immigration, had no idea how to treat voluntary immigrants. It lacked the personal touch so greatly appreciated by western newcomers setting out to make their homes in a strange land, according to the critics.

## SABRAS BOOST PIONEERING

### TO BUILD NEGEV CITY

*from Paul Kohn*

#### Tel Aviv :

Seventy young persons perched atop their household belongings in ten ten-ton trucks moving in a convey out of Tel Aviv made big news in Israel last week. The group was heading south to set up home in the heart of the Negev, near Mitzpe Ramon, at a spot that offers magnificent desert panoramas.

Although in recent years the term "pioneering" has also been freely applied to scientists at the Weizman Institute or investors in a new industry, it has not gained quite the same ring as *halutzit*, in the sense of settling in Israel's Negev.

"*Halutzit* pioneering" has long been seen here as a dying ember and it has generally been considered best to find a substitute for it. Not by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, of course, himself a Negev veteran, who does not fail to miss an opportunity to call on Israel's youth to make its home in the desert. But for long now, every time "the Old Man" lets loose his barrage on Negev settlement, Israel's youth has been bored.

**Strictly for squares:** Its attitude has been: "We belong where we are, whether it is Tel Aviv, Rosh Pina, the moshav or a well established kibbutz. Take the new immigrants to the Negev."

The fact that the 70 were civilian volunteers from the northern cities, towns and villages, ready to make the break with their established homes, and often highly skilled professions, came as a pleasant surprise.

In recent years, of course, there has been a trickle of Negev settlers, mostly of new immigrants brought directly from





NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA  
CENTRAL AMERICA  
NORTH and SOUTH PACIFIC  
**ITALIA LINE**

Passenger Office:

35 ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telegrams: ITALMAR Phone: WHI 6083

Book direct or through your Agent

## NEW FROM ISRAEL

See them Here and Now

### PLEESOMATIC

Gear'd Fruit Juicer. EFFORTLESS!

### PLEEZON

Home Espresso—Up to 10 Cups!

### AMORETTE

Radio, Battery-Operated. Full Transistor,  
including 2 Short Wave Bands. Collapsible  
aerial!

### AMCOR PEER

9.2 Cubic Feet. Luxury Refrigerator at  
Low Cost.

### AMCOR TOPAZ

10.2 Cubic Feet Refrigerator, with the  
New Square Line.

Call or write for illustrated lists.

### L. FRANKENBERG LTD.

Manufacturers, Wholesale Distributors

37 Houndsditch, London, E.C.3

SPECIAL TERMS FOR EMIGRANTS OR  
SOJOURNERS

## NEW FLOORS FOR OLD

We repair, renew, renovate  
all types of floors

WOOD BLOCKS	LINOLEUM
PARQUET	RUBBER
OVERLAY	PLASTIC
STRIP FLOORS	CORK

OVER 40 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
AT YOUR DISPOSAL

Quotations & advice with pleasure  
**HACKNEY FLOORING CO.**

34-36 Lauriston Road,  
Hackney, London, E.9

AMHerst 5471-2



MINISTER OF COMMERCE SAPIR AND NEGEV PIONEERS

*The eyes of the north are turned south*

ship and plane to townships like Dimona, Tel Yeruham or Mitzpe Ramon. Also some soldiers posted in the Negev took to the "Wild West" atmosphere, and with the army's encouragement set up settlements like Yotvata and Beer Ora. Elath has an attraction all its own, and has grown steadily.

**Building under way:** Last week's settlers aimed at building a new "co-operative city" to be called "Ramon." Minister of Commerce and Industry Pinhas Sapir, who saw the young men and women off at the Mann Auditorium assembly point, said theirs was an experiment that could lead to several such Negev cities in the future.

The Government and Histadrut saw them off with £85,000 loans, and recommendations to enter into negotiations for the setting up of ceramic and tool plants and an electronics enterprise for the manufacture of transistors and television sets. All the industries will be run on a co-operative basis.

Already this week, the Negev newcomers were busy building their new homes, for which they had brought along their polyester top tables, gas stoves, bookcases, radios, refrigerators, children's tricycles and even pets. It was pioneering cushioned by armchairs and likely financial rewards. But if these young people really set up home permanently in Ramon, they will have done the country a good turn, it was felt.

**Several hundred ready:** Their average age is 26. They include 15 couples, who have between them 20 children aged between 10 months and 10 years. The bachelors and single girls of the group

don't expect to stay that way long.

The 70 have already been promised reinforcement at Ramon. Nahal, the soldier-farmer service of Israel's army, has given its young men and women the opportunity of volunteering a year of their military service for work at Ramon. In the cities too, a "reserve" of 50 young men and women has been organised, and will follow once Ramon's foundations have been set.

According to the Histadrut, there are now several hundred young persons ready to leave the cities to settle in the Negev.

**"Wonderful for the children":** It offers each settler a regular wage for his work (the amount to be decided by a committee elected by the settlers), in addition to an equal share-holding in all the city's enterprises. It is not much different from Israel's bus co-operatives, and bus drivers are among the country's top earners.

A typical Ramon family are the Levy's, who had a little two-roomed home in Kfar Ono, near Tel Aviv. Father Shmuel, 28, was a tourist bus driver, his wife Yael, 25, a kindergarten teacher. They have two children, Ofer, 4, and Vered, 2.

"My wife and I are enthusiastic about the Ramon idea. It is something new and offers us a status we could never hope to attain up north," Shmuel said. "It will also be wonderful for the children," Yael added.

Though this is pioneering with perhaps less idealism than the settlers of the Shomron marshes or even Kfar Hanassi, the eyes of "the north" will be closely following this experiment in the south.



# THE END—OR A NEW BEGINNING?

## THE TRUTH ABOUT THE JEWS IN GERMANY TODAY

from Paul Arnsberg

### Frankfurt-am-Main :

In order to eliminate any misunderstanding right from the start, it must be made clear that the story of German Jewry as it began with Moses Mendelssohn, was brought to an end by National Socialism in Germany.

There are Jews in Germany today\*, but no German Jewry. This semantic difference is not only based on history, but is an actual reflection of the spiritual situation of the Jews still remaining in Germany today.

The world Jewish press carries a great deal of news about the Jews in Germany, but, since the reporting is biased, no real knowledge of the situation is available outside Germany. At best, the information to be had is distorted.

**Lively interest in Jews :** Now, as before, there is a lively interest in Germany in the Jews and their problems. The newspapers, the radio and many publications continually put forward their ideas about the problem of the Jews, but, even in the best-intentioned circles, conceptions of the role of the Jews in Germany today are fantastically wide of the mark.

Not only a large proportion of the German public, but Jews as well, all start out from an illusion, a myth—the myth that all is as it was and nothing has happened.

One high ranking radio executive, the head of a department, whose job it is to deal with adult education and also the Jewish question, is quite sincerely convinced that there are 100,000 Jews in Germany today.

**Equal rights for Judaism :** Official relationships between State bodies and the Jewish section of the population are such, that it is as if one were still living in the days before Hitler. The Jewish religion is recognised as having equal rights and standing with other religions, Jewish communities are constituent bodies of the public administration, and Jewish representatives sit on the radio councils, film boards and every possible committee and commission. They sit there as representatives of a recognised religion enjoying parity with other religions.

Synagogues are even being built where there are no longer any Jews, as, for

instance, in Worms, in order to restore historic monuments and make restitution, with honourable intentions, for everything that went before.

This willingness stems not only from the good intention of making recompense, but also from the somewhat naive conviction, that, by means of this fiction,



GERMANY'S OLDEST JEWISH CEMETERY AT WORMS  
*It's easier to overlook the millions who have no gravestones*

realities can be created in which one can believe oneself.

**Residue of Nazism :** It would be frivolous to assume that Jew-hatred no longer exists under the surface. There is certainly a residue of National Socialism, although officially and in the visible manifestations of public and private opinion, not the slightest trace of National Socialist ideas can be detected.

Indeed people adopt a positive attitude to all the efforts of the Jews at reconstruction, and want to restore things to the way they were before 1933. That is the imaginary world that exists in German government offices and among the broad mass of the people.

This myth that nothing has happened has no connection whatever with reality. At this time there are some 21,000 Jews in Germany, including the Jewish population of West Berlin. Naturally, the head

of department mentioned earlier, who should, of course, have known this fact, was amazed to hear this figure.

**4 out of 10,000 :** Nowhere in Germany do people realise the grotesque smallness of this total of 21,000 Jews in Germany today. For every 10,000 Germans, there are a mere four Jews. Everybody thinks in much bigger figures.

When one makes a preliminary analysis of the total, one can begin to understand the spiritual structure of Germany's Jews today. At the end of the second World War, there still remained in Germany itself 5,000 German Jews

who had escaped destruction. In Frankfurt-am-Main for instance, today the country's largest Jewish community in the Federal Republic, with 2,600 members, there were 600 Jews left. It was they who re-established the Jewish community in the city. It was the fourth time this was done.

These Jews had lived through Hitler's persecution as so-called "privileged Jews", as they had contracted mixed marriages. Their privilege of escaping annihilation was, therefore, due to the fact that they had married non-Jews, and brought up their children as Christians.

**Gestapo auxiliaries :** It was these same people who became auxiliaries of the Gestapo in the deportation of the Jews—the so-called "purification of the Reich"—serving on the Jewish Councils (*Judenräte*).

(continued on page 18)

\* A highly informative book on the subject has just appeared in German: *Über Den Wiederaufbau Der Jüdischen Gemeinden In Deutschland Seit 1945*, by Dr. Harry Maor.



Since these Jews, the so-called Jewish remnant (*Restjuden*), were saved by the fact of their non-Jewish marriage partners and by their pre-Hitler decision (out of a desire to renounce Judaism) to have their children brought up as Christians, it is clear that there can be no talk of Jewish content as far as they are concerned.

**Interesting analysis:** It would be highly interesting to analyse the motives of these Jews, especially, too, their social experiences during the time of the holocaust. Certainly after the war, there were material grounds which made it advantageous to be actively "Jewish," and this was definitely not their least important motive.

These people organised the Jewish communities anew. At that time, there were hardly any other Jews in Germany, but now the *Restjuden* are dying out. Nevertheless, although there are at most only 2,500 of them in the Federal Republic, they dominate the administration of the Jewish communities, clinging with a strange obstinacy to their positions and resisting every new influence.

Most of the extraordinarily large number of D.P.'s who found themselves in Germany at the war's end have emigrated. Today there are at most only 8,000 or so Jews from Eastern Europe who are members of the Jewish communities of Germany.

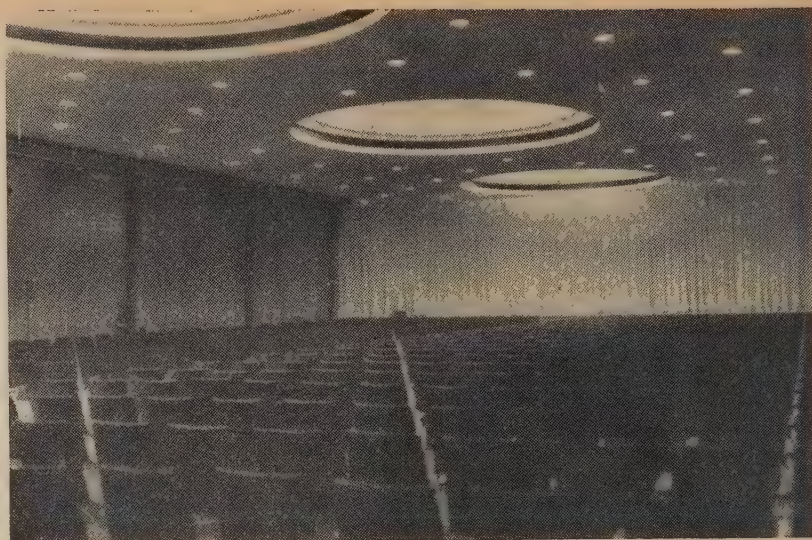
**Nihilistic attitude:** This group, liberated from the camps with an understandably nihilistic attitude, have not shown any particular interest in Jewish communal work. Their contacts with Jewry's spiritual problems and conflicts in the world of ideas are limited.

After all that has happened, they (understandably, because of the psychosis engendered by the German "economic miracle") are primarily interested in having it as good as everybody else.

It has become the mode, indeed, it is almost good form, for super-patriotic Jewish emissaries to distort and exaggerate the ways of this group by giving tendentious accounts of them. But these former D.P.'s have no means of setting Jewish and spiritual targets at which to aim.

**Emotional influence:** Added to this situation, is the fact that Israel, purely emotionally, plays a great part in their lives, and this feeling expresses itself in such a way that they feel their presence in Germany to be only transitory.

They do not want to do anything to stabilise their position here, and reject all cultural work and the duties of Jewish upbringing, because, after all, they will soon be moving on to America,



WEST BERLIN'S JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTRE  
*Where are the people to fill the empty shell?*

Canada, Australia or Israel. Or so they claim. In the meantime, they have been "transitory" residents in Germany for sixteen years, and both they and their children have become more and more estranged from Jewishness.

The rest of the Jews in Germany are the so-called "returnees," two-thirds of whom are from Israel. From the standpoint of Jewish content, these are the most positive element. But even in their case, the post-Zionist experience, in which disillusionment frequently plays a prominent part, lingers on.

**Taking little part:** These Israel returnees take little part in the life of the reconstructed Jewish communities, and then only to the extent that they have any worry about their continuing economic existence—for the "economic miracle" has an influence in their case too.

Attempts to spark off Jewish activity among these people are restricted by the psychological warfare (conducted abroad against Jews returning to Germany from Israel), the effect of which is demoralising, and which forms the greatest hindrance to Jewish educational and cultural work in Germany.

The moral campaign recently aimed at the Jews in Germany by certain Jewish organisations has led to the crippling of Jewish self-assurance and, indeed, of every Jewish activity in Germany. Discrimination against all the Jews living in Germany has created an inferiority complex among this element, which threatens to destroy the will to future Jewish self-determination.

**Reconstruction paralysed:** It has certainly not been strengthened by a Jewish Agency spokesman who characterised the continuing presence of Jews in Germany as constituting "a danger of national and moral degradation," and declared that these Jews were enemies of the people.

The result of this state of affairs has been the paralysis of every effort at reconstruction by the Jewish communities in Germany, and the creation of a community of officials.

Financially, the communities are in a very sound position, thanks to German restitution, and they could easily organise such things as religious services, cultural work, educational facilities, social activities, and even activities for Israel.

**The golden calf:** The need is extremely great, but the impulse and will to establish it all are systematically undermined by influences emanating from Israel and world Jewry as a whole. Not only has the Jewish communities' healthy financial situation led to the emergence of a Jewry of officials, but it has also encouraged the appearance of people who are interested in worshipping at the shrine of the golden calf—the golden calf in this case being community funds. As a consequence, communal tasks are neglected.

A prominent part is played in maintaining this state of affairs by the numerous *shlichim* and officials of foreign Jewish institutions, as well as the torrent of emissaries from Israel. They regard the Jewish communities here as nothing else but objects of exploitation. Naturally, this has a disruptive effect.



The number of foreign Jewish officials living in Germany is considerable—well over a thousand. They have all been here on a temporary basis for many years, and a large proportion of them will probably stay here “temporarily” for ever.

**Aside from Jewish life:** They stand completely aside from Jewish life, decline to become members of the Jewish community, pay no communal taxes, do not attend religious services and keep aloof from every Jewish activity of any kind, including cultural work, social life and education.

One often gets the impression that these circles are directly interested in preserving everything that is bad, full of shortcomings and inferior in Jewish life in Germany, with the sole aim of being able to prove the correctness of their dialectic. They thus lead an assimilated existence which excludes everything Jewish—except their professional interests.

At the same time, nothing could be further from my intentions or my opinion than to speak of the German Jewish communities’ dying a natural death.

People have been talking of their impending demise for the last sixteen years. In the meantime, the Frankfurt-am-Main Jewish community has increased fivefold. The average age is 42, and almost 600 young people are inscribed on the official community lists.

**Full recognition wanted:** Unless the 21,000 Jews in Germany are to be written off, the present situation demands that people accord full spiritual recognition to German Jewry and do not restrict their activities to pumping money out of the country.

There can be no doubt that it is a duty to expend special care on the youth and abandon doctrinaire aloofness, in order to sustain Jewish content in life here. There is a great shortage of suitable rabbis, cantors and teachers in Germany, and there is much talk of nobody being prepared to come here.

The psychological barrier created by the insistence that a return to Germany is highly undesirable must be broken down, and the taboo of ideological discrimination abolished.

**Pragmatic approach:** In the final analysis, nobody can foretell whether German Jewry will reconstruct itself, but that is not the problem. One must have a pragmatic approach to this question. There are thousands of Jewish children in German schools, mixing without any friction with their non-Jewish schoolmates and enjoying unexceptionable relationships with their teachers.

In Germany today, there is a plural-

istic approach to spiritual matters, and the right to be different is widely recognised. The task confronting the world Jewish public is, therefore, a twofold one.

First of all, the continuance of the will to self-preservation among German Jews depends on world Jewry. The dismantling of the structure of psychological discrimination is a condition of this.

## BOOKS

### THE FAILURE OF YIDDISH

SIBERIA, a poem by A. Sutzkever, with eight drawings by Marc Chagall; introduced and translated by Jacob Sonntag; (*Abelard-Schuman*) 21s.

Why has Hebrew survived through the ages; and why is Yiddish dying on its feet despite the determined attempts to save it by an impressive group of Yiddishist romantics? Yiddish, we are told, is still the language of the literature of the Jews in Eastern Europe. We have had the Polish State Yiddish Theatre, and now we have a handsome production sponsored by UNESCO—a translation of a Yiddish poem, illustrated and praised by Chagall, and introduced and translated by the editor of the *Jewish Quarterly*.

Everything about this stately production is impressive: Chagall’s illustrations and his movingly personal explanation of his Yiddish past. Sonntag’s introduction is at once an informative survey of the state of Yiddish and a somewhat overstated apologia for its continued survival, and his translation of the poem is very good.

Yet the overall effect of this combined operation, backed by the resources of Unesco and the talent of Chagall, is singularly dead; there is nothing living about it. Both Chagall’s and Sonntag’s introductions have the air of romantics recalling a vanished past; they convey no sense of living in the present. And it is really not difficult to understand why this is so.

A language can remain a living thing if it is the medium through which contemporary thought finds expression. Hebrew did. Latin did not. Nor has Yiddish. It has, in fact, ceased to be a form of communication for the Jews of our time where politics, science and the arts are concerned. Insofar as it survives, it has become a literary curiosity, the language of an ever shrinking circle of a generation on the wrong side of mid-

Secondly, it depends on world Jewry whether, by recognising the equal status of German Jewry, it can ensure that the 5,000 Jewish children here today are retained for Judaism and become the inheritors of its cultural legacy.

**National paradox:** If not, then we shall be confronted with a national paradox—the writing-off of Jewish youth in Germany.

dle-age. It still exists. It still has its usage, but it has nothing more to contribute than memories and associations—and that is not enough to keep a language—as distinct from a jargon—alive. SIBERIA—just because it is so attractively presented—is a good example of this. It merely serves to perpetuate the myth that Yiddish has a significant part to play in the Jewish revival of our time.

Jon Kimche

### WAUGH TO THE JEWS

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, a novel by Evelyn Waugh; 311pp.; (*Chapman & Hall*) 18s.

Mr. Waugh is supposed to stand for all the wrong things. He is reactionary; he is cynical about Liberals, the Left and the Russians. He was not overcome by either the heroism or the heroics of the war against the Nazis. He questioned the virtues of the partisans’ fighting the Germans; particularly Tito’s. One reads him, so one says, because he is good fun. But it isn’t really true. In many ways, *Unconditional Surrender* is something of a revelation. Mr. Waugh says things lightly and amusingly, but they get under the skin—and more often than not we ought to admit that the caricature is not really a light-hearted skit but actually a profound truth; truth without tears. The incident of the Jews is an example. The first encounter with the hundred or so Jewish refugees in Yugoslavia is sheer parody, and not particularly friendly parody. But somehow in the course of some fifty pages the Jews seem to grow on Waugh and they become wonderfully real and human, down to the last bitter irony of the encounter. It is a bitingly amusing book, written with an economy of words and emotion that ought to be a model for most of our modern novelists, and it adds a new dimension to the appreciation of the English at war.

J.K.



# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

## A Jewish Observer Panorama

### BITTER SWEET SUGAR IMPORTS FROM TURKEY AND POLAND

*from our own correspondent*

#### Tel Aviv:

Israel's venture into cotton growing has proved so successful, that many farmers are turning to it as a cash earner, cutting down on their acreage of other crops. This has led to some unforeseen problems. The sugar shortage is one of them.

Of course, there have been other important factors which have combined to make this year a difficult one from the point of view of sugar supplies, but the attractiveness of cotton growing bulks large.

At the moment, Israelis consume 82-85,000 tons of sugar a year, at least five-eighths of it having to be imported. During the 1960-61 season, which is reckoned from June, 1960 to May of this year, 30,000 tons of refined sugar were produced locally from the 242,500-ton beet crop.

**Turkey sends most:** The balance of 50-55,000 tons had to be imported from various countries. Turkey was the biggest supplier (35,000 tons), while smaller quantities came from Poland and other countries. The position is likely to be more acute this year, and it is intended to turn to Turkey again for a similar quantity to last year's.

Apart from the question of cotton being more profitable to grow, there are additional reasons for this year's disappointing crop. Not only has less beet been sown this year than last—12,500 acres compared with 14,000 in 1960-61—but the yield per acre has dropped, and so has the sugar content. Growers obtained only 17 1/3 tons per acre, and the 16.2 per cent sugar content of this was only just above the minimum.

Cost is another bugbear. Even last year's price of £49.5 per ton at the refinery (based on a 16 per cent sugar content) put Israeli sugar well above world prices. This year farmers are to receive £50 a ton.

**Imported sugar cheaper:** The refineries are asking for more too. Last year's rate of £587 a ton for refined sugar enabled them to break even, but this year labour costs are higher, and they want more. So far, an advance payment of £590 a ton has been made to them, already £3 a ton higher than last year, but when the final payment is fixed

it is expected to be even higher.

Imported sugar, although cheaper than the local product, is sold at the same price on the local market. Imports are dealt with by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, costing about £515 a ton (including import duty of £380 a ton, and assuming an import price of \$75 a ton C.I.F.).

The Ministry sells to wholesalers at around £600 a ton. The additional £80 a ton that puts the price up to £680 a ton by the time the sugar reaches the housewife, covers both wholesalers' and retailers' profits.

### FARMERS GROW STILL MORE COTTON SUBSIDY TO BE CUT

*from our own correspondent*

#### Tel Aviv:

Total farm sales in 1960-61 amounted to £483 million, and farm exports during the present financial year are expected to reach £7,143,000—£1,800,000 up on the previous year. The coming year's exports are not expected to rise by more than £1 million.

Egg exports accounted for £15 million (about £3 million), over half the total of £26 million worth of eggs produced, but prices were low, and it is likely that the figure for egg exports during the coming year will be reduced.

Despite cuts in the planned production of poultry and eggs in the older settlements, however, both will continue to increase at between five and six per cent next year, as the expansion of hill farms and the Negev takes effect.

**Low world prices:** Deciduous fruit came on the market in markedly larger quantities during the past year. The increase was no less than 27 per cent, despite the shortage during May and June. This was due to unusual climatic conditions, which caused the fruit to ripen later than usual.

Cotton continued to show very good progress, the total grown rising from

10,000 to 14,000 tons. World prices are not favourable at the moment, so it is likely that production in the next twelve months will not increase by as great a percentage. Five per cent is the figure mentioned.

By 1963 the cotton growers will be getting a smaller subsidy from the Cotton Marketing Board. At present this is running at £2.52 (10/-) a kilo, but it will be down to £2 (8/-) a kilo by 1963.

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Friday, December 22

**MELAVAH MALKA.** Syn. Council, Zionist Federation and Hon. Officers, Catford and Bromley Synagogue on Saturday, December 30, 1961 at 7.45 p.m. at the Synagogue, Crantock Road, Catford, London, S.E.6. Speaker: Mr. S. Y. Olsvanger, Director, Aliyah Office, London. Rev. R. Turner, Brixton Syn., accompanied by Michael Tuck, L.M., will render musical items. In the Chair: Rev. J. H. Rockman, Minister of the Congregation. Refreshments. All invited.

#### CLASSIFIED

**HON. SECRETARY** for well-known Zionist institution required. Business man of authority and experience (retired or otherwise) making administration of large Meeting House in N.W. London his Zionist spare-time hobby would be ideal person. Honorarium and expenses gladly offered. Please write to Mr. M. W. Behr, 2 Telegraph Hill, N.W.3.

**EXPERIENCED NANNY** wishing to settle in Israel requires situation. Take full charge children proceeding to Israel temporarily or permanently. Particularly experienced in travelling abroad in this capacity. Saxton, 23 Melcombe Court, London, N.W.1.

**ISRAEL.** By air £75 return, July or August. Box 1093.

**SPECIALISING IN WX & OS Dresses, Jumper Suits & Duster Coats** to the retail. I. Hoffman (Garments) Ltd., 31/32 Crown Street, Western Road, Brighton. Tel: Brighton 27508. Represented Cardiff, South Coast, Birmingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow and London.

#### JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Square House,  
Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4  
FLBet Street 3349

★

ADVERTISEMENTS, ACCOUNTS AND  
CIRCULATION:  
77 Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1  
MUSEUM 3815

★

PARIS BUREAU: L'Observateur du Moyen  
Orient, 38 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris 11e.  
Opéra 66-93

★

ISRAEL OFFICE: 53a Hayarkon Street,  
Tel Aviv, Israel.  
28171

★

#### ADVERTISEMENTS:

All communications concerning advertisements—orders, blocks and copy instructions—should be sent to the Advertisement Department, 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

Additional Representatives:  
William Samuel and Co. (London) Ltd.,  
17 Philpot Lane, London, E.C.3.  
Tel. MAN 0428

★

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

English Edition	
U.K. ... ..	£2 a year
U.S. (by air) ...	\$5.10.0 or \$16 a year
Israel (by air) ...	£3 or £15 a year
French Edition	
France and Algeria ...	40 N.F. a year
Tunisia, Morocco, Switzerland, Belgium ...	50 N.F. a year
Other countries ...	100 N.F. a year



# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.I. Hyde Park 2286/7

## TOP ISRAELI DIPLOMAT FOR NEW APPEAL



S. Bendor

One of the leading officers in Israel's diplomatic service, Shmuel Bendor, is coming to Britain in the first week of January to assist in the development of the 1962 campaign for Israel. The Foreign Ministry has made him available for the two weeks terminating January 22. Mr. Bendor is the fifth Israeli personality to have so far accepted an invitation from the administrative committee.

Born in Belfast in 1909, Mr. Bendor is head of the Western Europe department of the Israel Foreign Ministry. He grew up in Liverpool and is a graduate of the University there. At the age of 23, he emigrated to Palestine and began a noteworthy career as senior English teacher at the Reali School in Haifa. He subsequently became vice-president of this famous school, remaining on its staff until 1948.

The War of Independence brought him to service in both the Army and Air Force, and with the formation of the State he went over to the Ministry of Education and Culture, transferring to the Foreign Ministry in 1950. There his responsibilities grew quickly. He was head of the United States department for four years during the crucial period when the Israel Foreign Service was being or-

ganised. Mr. Bendor's first posting abroad was to Paris, where he was Counsellor.

Of special and immediate interest to those who meet Mr. Bendor—he intends primarily to devote his time here to establishing personal contact with key workers and supporters rather than addressing large public gatherings—will be his years of service behind the Iron Curtain. He was Minister of Israel in Czechoslovakia from 1957 to 1959, then moving to Rumania as Head of the Legation in Bucharest. We can therefore have no one more fitted to colour in the background to the Jewish situation in Eastern Europe.

## CHAIM LASKOV'S PROGRAMME

Significant innovations have been introduced into the programme arranged for Major-General Chaim Laskov as compared with the previous keynote speakers who have undertaken the initial J.P.A. campaign tour. It has been decided to add another provincial town, Newcastle, and a London district, Hampstead Garden Suburb, to the schedule.

The inclusion of Newcastle is in many respects a tribute to the top-calibre leadership of a comparatively small city which has over the years lifted the Appeal on Tyneside to a very high level of achievement. Newcastle raised £14,000



Major-Gen. Laskov during his term of duty as Chief of Staff. At an Israel Navy Day ceremony in 1959, he is seen decorating a newly commissioned officer

in 1961 and the committee are hopeful of still better results this year.

Hampstead Garden Suburb has proved that a London district committee, despite the pull of "dual loyalty" which unavoidably exists in London with the comprehensive organisation of trade groups, can nevertheless win massive support while still campaigning on a local community basis. The district terminated the 1961 campaign with £35,700, giving it a £3,700 edge over St. John's Wood. Now the committee leaders have every confidence that they will produce a substantially greater response in the coming campaign.

The former Israel Chief of Staff's full programme will be as follows: Saturday, February 17, launching banquet at Grosvenor House; Sunday, February 18, Brighton (£22,300 in 1961); Monday, February 19, Glasgow (£39,500); Tuesday, February 20, Newcastle; Wednesday, February 21, Liverpool (£42,000); Thursday, February 22, Leeds (£71,000); Saturday, February 24, Hampstead Garden Suburb; Sunday, February 25, Manchester (£72,000).

Dr. Aryeh Neshet is due to arrive on February 20 and will be speaking at those important early gatherings not covered by General Laskov. Ten days after his departure on March 10, Mrs. Rachel Hubner will reach London for her three-week tour.

## TSUR: "BRITAIN CAN DO IT"

Jacob Tsur, chairman of the board of directors of the K.K.L. in Jerusalem, has sent a telegram to the J.N.F. president commending the British organisation for adopting the Korazin project. This project is being featured almost daily in the Israel Press because of its significance to the country's development plans.

The telegram reads: "Warmest congratulations on the decision of your conference to adopt the dynamic Korazin project. I am fully confident that under your vigorous leadership, Great Britain, previously entrusted with the responsibility of such vast pioneering projects and border regions as Adullam and Biranit will meet the new challenge of development in this vital area. The J.N.F. in Britain may feel justifiably proud at being called upon to undertake a task that ranks among the greatest projects in J.N.F. history."



# J P A - J N F NEWS

## ST. JOHN'S WOOD REVIEW

David Caplan, joint-chairman with M. V. Jacobs of the St. John's Wood J.P.A. committee, announced at a meeting last week, held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alec Fishberg, that they had concluded the year's activities with £32,000 raised.

Although this was the highest result ever produced by this district, Mr. Caplan pointed out that they nevertheless intended to do much better in the coming year. They were going for a target of £50,000. The reason for this was the radically altered immigration position in Israel, demanding much stronger efforts from Jews in the free world if the newcomers were to be adequately housed and happily settled.

Arrangements had already been made for a dinner to launch the new campaign at the Savoy Hotel on February 10, and they had been fortunate in securing Viscountess Stansgate as their guest of honour.

Officers elected for the coming year: Joint presidents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wix, Rabbi Dr. S. Goldman; joint vice-presidents, Rev. M. E. Hertzberg, Dr. Max Weber; joint chairmen, David Caplan, M. V. Jacobs; joint vice-chairmen, Alec Fishberg, Nat Zemet; treasurer, H. Arnold.

## NOW THERE'S A J.N.F. TENNIS TOURNAMENT

After long discussion on practicalities with leading figures of the tennis world, the Jewish National Fund administrative committee has decided to sponsor an annual J.N.F. tournament. This step has been taken in the light of the high level of success achieved by the Golf and Bridge tournaments, both of which are now firmly established within the community. These recreational activities have attracted to the J.N.F. the interest and support of some of Britain's leading players.

Lord Nathan of Churt has accepted the office of honorary president of the tennis tournament, while the chairman is Keith Gilbert, captain of the Chandos Tennis Club. It is hoped to work out arrangements early in the new year so that the finals can take the form of a major public sporting event in the summer. The tournament will of course be open to entrants from all over Britain and Ireland, and players will compete for valuable challenge trophies.

This new J.N.F. activity should bring into the movement's ranks large numbers of those between the 30-40 age group who at present are difficult to recruit for communal work. It is said that those who fall into this bracket are mostly concerned with such problems as "settling

down," buying homes and developing their careers, etc. However, many of them do find the time to play tennis, so the new tournament should prove a strong attraction to them.

Naturally the administrative committee looks to the Younger J.N.F. Commissions for a lead in making the tennis tournament an important annual occasion. There are, however, no age limits and undoubtedly many players outside the age groups mentioned will take part.

Further details are to be announced shortly, but in the meantime those interested should apply for information to J.N.F. director Ram Haviv at Head Office.

## LONDON J.N.F. RECRUITING DRIVE

With the new fund-raising season, many London Commissions have been endeavouring to fulfil the annual conference demand for a drive to recruit more workers. Recent meetings, therefore, have been combining business discussion with social activities. As a consequence, these have been well attended in the districts.

**Golden Book for Hampstead:** Mr. and Mrs. I. Burston, chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Hampstead Commission, were presented with a Golden Book certificate last week by Michael Sacher, J.N.F. treasurer. Miss Edna Self, though non-Jewish, a dedicated supporter of J.N.F., received a tree certificate. The event took place at the home of Ald. and Mrs. Snowman; and the former mayor of Hampstead, as well as Samuel Solomon, appealed for increased support for their activities.

**"Mixed bag" for Haven:** A personal appearance by "Miss Israel 1961," a session of Questions and Answers by Barnett Litvinoff, and a performance by Shimon Levy's Israel troupe made up a varied programme recently at a Haven meeting (chairman J. Franes). Mr. and Mrs. B. Harrison were the hosts.

**Southgate's social:** A highly successful social evening took place under the auspices of the Southgate Commission last week. Master of ceremonies was Alfred Vickers and entertainment was provided by Joyce Garside and Harold Blackburn of Sadlers Wells, with Harold Behrens and Nat Mills contributing the lighter side.

## 16th BLUE & WHITE BALL

THE DORCHESTER, LONDON

SATURDAY 27th JANUARY, 1962

*We are happy to announce the appearance of*

**DICKIE HENDERSON**

*in our cabaret, introduced by*

**DAVID KOSSOFF**

*Other Star Guests include*

**MIRIAM KARLIN**

As the Table List is soon to be closed, immediate ticket reservations are essential.

Apply to your local J.N.F. Commission or Organising Secretary or the J.N.F. Functions Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1. (MUSEum 6111)

**Tickets 3½ guineas (including Dinner and Buffet)**



# J P A - J N F NEWS

## THE GROWING JANNER FOREST

The forest of 10,000 trees, the Zionist Federation's tribute to its president on the occasion of the honour of his knighthood, is growing daily. So far, the following have contributed 13 trees or more.

A park of 300 trees by J. Edward Sieff; a park of 300 trees by Israel Sieff; a park of 300 trees by Abe and the late Harry Sherman; a garden of 150 trees by Miriam Sacher; a garden of 100 trees by Michael Wix; a garden of 100 trees by Sir Maurice Bloch; a garden of 100 trees by Michael Sieff; a garden of 100 trees by Joseph Collier; a garden of 100 trees by the Theodor Herzl Society.

An avenue of 75 trees by the Finchley Zionist Society; an avenue of 72 trees by the North Finchley Zionist Society; an avenue of 60 trees by J. Salmon; an avenue of 60 trees by Dr. M. L. Slotover; an avenue of 60 trees by the Edgware Zionist Society; an avenue of 60 trees by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild; an avenue of 60 trees by Sam Goldstein; an avenue of 60 trees by Sir Robert Mayer.

A cluster of 30 trees by Julius Lowenthal; a cluster of 30 trees by Cyril Stein; a cluster of 30 trees by E. E. Rosen; a cluster of 30 trees by Frank Austin, J.P.; a cluster of 30 trees by Terence F. Kennedy; a cluster of 30 trees by the Mayfair Manufacturing Company; a cluster of 30 trees by L. Istori; a cluster of 30 trees by Dr. J. S. Goller; 15 trees by Rosser Chinn; 15 trees by the Woolwich and District Zionist Society; 15 trees by the Stamford Hill and District Zionist Society; 13 trees by Miss Beatrice and Mrs. L. Barwell.

## DUBLIN BRINGS AND BUYS

The first function to be held in aid of Dublin's Blue and White Ball was a "Bring and Buy" sale and a coffee morning organised by Mrs. Nat Crystal at her home recently. The event, which will be followed up by many such ideas, realised £35.

## EDWARD MANN

Always making fashion news

139-141 Stoke Newington

Church Street, London, N.16

## COMING TO THE BALL?

This year's Blue and White Ball will take place at the Dorchester in London on Saturday, January 27. It may seem a long way away, but we understand tickets are in very heavy demand. So reservations had better reach the Functions department at 65 Southampton Row very quickly.

With perhaps the strongest committee ever assembled for this annual event, chairman E. R. T. Shaerf has expressed confidence that the outcome will be more productive than ever before. The Blue and White Ball is now in its 16th year.

Among the highlights on this occasion will be a top-grade cabaret starring Dickie Henderson, David Kossoff and Miriam Karlin. Then of course there will be a glittering tombola, many novelty items and a brochure almost the size of an encyclopaedia.



Miriam Karlin in an Israel forest scene  
Now she is coming to the Ball

## THIS WEEK'S

**E. LONDON:** Dr. Mark Godfrey, 19 East India Dock Road, E.14, £13.14.0. Mrs. R. Briskil, 120 Redmans Road, E.1, £5.5.0. Mr. Levy, 39 Pelewh House, E.1, £4.3.6. Mrs. Schwarzs, 281 Bancroft Road, E.1, £4.1.5. Mr. Kasin, 380 Barking Road, E.6, £3.0.9. Mr. M. Rubenstein, 57 Darlington Road, E.5, £2.12.0. Mr. Hurst, 13 Leslie Street, E.1, £2.7.6. Mr. Steiner, 102 Granley Street, E.1, £2.6.5. Mrs. Malter, 11 Oley Place, E.1, £2.5.9. Mr. P. Birnbaum, 54 Reighton Road, E.5, £2.3.0. Mr. S. Fraser, 99 Upper Clapton Road, E.5, £2.0.0. Mr. L. Cohen, 7 Morgan Street, E.3, £2.0.0.

**N. LONDON:** Mr. and Mrs. H. Offenbach, 4 Willow Way, N.3, £7.12.7. Mrs. Brickman, 57 Brim Hill, N.2, £7.8.0. Cresta Sports, 23 Lyttleton Road, N.2, £5.18.4. Mr. J. Loeb, 36 Lyttleton Road, N.2, £5.5.0. Dr. Liebert, 22 Monarch Court, N.2, £4.3.11. Mrs. Hertz, 98 Monarch Court, N.2, £3.12.5. Mrs. Keen, 33 Ossington Way, Hampstead Garden Suburb, £2.19.2. Mr. A. Wulff, 24 Greenhalgh Walk, N.2, £2.17.8. Mr. I. Gottlieb, 99 Brim Hill, N.2, £2.16.1. Mr. Hoffman, 17 Vivian Way, N.2, £2.12.6. Mr. Berg, 235 Creighton Avenue, N.2, £2.11.6. Mrs. Shoot, 8 Brownlow Court, N.2, £2.10.6. Mrs. G. Carter, 22 Vivian Way, N.2, £2.4.0. Mr. S. H. Shmulevitch, 10 Brownlow Court, Lyttleton Road, N.10, £2.3.0. Mrs. Frankel, 12 Greenhalgh Walk, N.2, £2.0.0. Mr. G. Sabel, 9 Eversleigh Road, N.3, £2.0.0.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mrs. L. Rabinovitch, 27 Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2, £11.0.0. Mr. M. Essex, 128 Finchley Lane, N.W.4, £3.5.8. Mr. D. Kaye, 6 Green Lane, N.W.4, £3.3.0. Mr. Sam Levine, 216 Hendon Way, N.W.4, £3.2.2. Mr. Black, 44 Green Lane, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mrs. Wachsmann, 24 Green Walk, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mrs. Stekel, 46 Green Walk, N.W.4, £2.5.0. Dr. G. David, 1 Brent Green, N.W.4, £2.2.3. Mr. Epstein, 7 Green Walk, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Marquies, 10 Southbourne Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0.

**S.W. LONDON:** Mrs. L. Cohen, 42 Nevill Square, S.W.5, £3.0.11.

**W. LONDON:** Mrs. Marcus, 146 Randolph Avenue, W.9, £4.12.6. Mr. Ruben, 92 Rodney Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £3.10.0. Dr. Berman, 207 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £3.0.0. Mr. L. Gerston, 505 Clive Court, W.9, £3.0.0. Mr. Oppenheimer, 407 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.14.0. Mr. D. Samson, 20 Carlton Mansions, W.9, £2.13.6. Mrs. Apiro, 29 Florence Court, W.9, £2.5.0. Mrs. Cohen, 91 Wellesley Court, W.9, £2.2.6. Mr. G. Dresden, 82 Troy Court, Kensington, High Street, W.8, £2.2.0. Mrs. A. Helman, 47 Hamilton Court, W.9, £2.1.0. Mr. J. Jerichower, 8 Blomfield Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Freeman, 510 Clive Court, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. Bloom, 20 Sandringham Court, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. Max Street, 6 Randolph Court, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. Winner, 39 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14, £2.0.0.

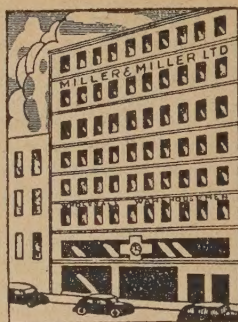
**DUBLIN:** Professor M. L. Abrahamson, 140 Merion Road, £12.15.0. Mr. S. M. Spain, 21 Court Flats, £11.7.0. Mr. S. Levine, 67 Bushy Park Road, £5.0.0. Mrs. M. M. Jackson, 188 Rathgar Road, £5.0.0. Mr. I. Milofsky, 11 Cranagh Park, £5.11.3. Mrs. R.

## BEST BOXES

Elliman, 43 Fortfield Road, £5.0.6. Mr. S. Marcus, 22 Braemar Park, £5.0.0. Mr. H. Wine, 27 Lower Dodder Road, £5.0.0. Mr. A. Newman, Balholme, Shewsbury Road, £4.8.0. Mr. G. Hool, 70 Bushy Park Road, £3.19.6. Mr. M. Coleman, 29 Willfield Park, £3.0.0. Mr. H. Seligman, 2 Shrewsbury Road, £3.0.0. Mr. J. Harris, 146 Merion Road, £3.0.0. Mr. M. Abrahamson, Joyville, Nutley Road, £2.15.0. Mrs. P. Crawford, 4 Parnell Road, £2.15.0. Mr. G. Gilbert, £2.12.0. Mr. J. Y. Marcus, 60 Hannaville Park, £2.10.0. Mr. L. O. Sher, 43 Kimmage Road West, £2.10.0. Mrs. H. White, 24 Greenfield Park, £2.10.0. Mr. S. Lovitch, 17 Tudor Road, £2.5.0. Mrs. Y. Boland, Iveragh, Shelbourne Road, £2.4.0. Mr. M. Green, 15 Westfield Road, £2.2.0. Mr. M. Goldstone, 4 Owendore Avenue, £2.2.0. Mr. H. A. Leon, 1 Richview Park, £2.2.0. Mr. D. Barling, 117 Terenure Road West, £2.2.0. Mr. N. Harris, 99 Orwell Gardens, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Ross, 1 Ardagh Road, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Davis, 60 Rathdown Avenue, £2.0.0. Mr. W. Stein, Terenure Road West, £2.0.0.

**SOUTHEAST AND WESTCLIFF:** Mr. and Mrs. M. Masters, Westward Ho! Hotel, £2.14.10. Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, 21 The Ridgeway, £6.5.4. Mr. L. Feitelson, 51 Chalkwell Ave. £5.4.0. Mr. I. Saunders, Savoy Hotel, £4.4.0. Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelkin, Cumberland Hotel, £3.10.9. Mrs. Gershlack and Miss Helen Mindy Freedman, 320a Station Road, £3.10.0. Mr. B. Levene, Silvermere, Chalkwell Esplanade, £3.8.0. Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith, 45 Leasway, £3.6.0. Mr. and Mrs. H. Blankfield, 276 London Road, £3.5.0. Mr. and Mrs. C. Levene, 33 Hillway, £3.4.9. Mr. I. Freedman, 56 Genesta Road, £3.3.6. Mr. and Mrs. H. Kapiloff, 14 Hamlet Court Road, £3.3.0. Mr. Deutsch, Glen Hotel, Station Road, £2.16.9. Mrs. Goodman, 22 Aglen Road, Leigh, £2.13.3. Dr. and Mrs. J. Lee, A3 Arryl House, £2.12.6. Mr. and Mrs. A. Bornstein, 38 The Drive, £2.12.0. Mr. and Mrs. B. Bratt, A9 Arryl House, £2.12.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Redstone, Redstones Hotel, 16/18 Pembury Road, £2.10.6. Mr. A. Norden, 6 Second Avenue, £2.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Speck and Son, 160 Station Road, £2.7.5. Mr. B. Basch, Manor Hotel, Manor Road, £2.5.6. Mr. and Mrs. W. Gee, 4 Seaford Road, £2.3.10. Mrs. F. Bright, 24 Grosvenor Road, £2.3.9. Mr. and Mrs. S. Turschwell, 22 First Avenue, £2.3.0. Mr. and Mrs. E. Lane, 48 Chalkwell Avenue, £2.2.6. Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Elman, B5 Arryl House, £2.2.6. Mr. and Mrs. I. Jonas, 154 Station Road, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Franks, 50 Leasway, £2.2.0. Mr. P. Gower, 94 Keithway, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. M. Belferman, 80 Woodfield Road, Leigh, £2.1.6. Mr. and Mrs. A. Davis, 77 Chalkwell Avenue, £2.0.9. Mr. and Mrs. J. Shedley, 18 Ridgeway Gardens, £2.0.3. Mr. and Mrs. S. Werch, 63 Chalkwell Road, £2.0.1. Mr. and Mrs. M. Lewis, 118 Hamlet Court Road, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Riseman, 630 London Road, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowman, 71 Valkyrie Road, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. S. Lewis, 122 Chalkwell Avenue, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Bennett, c/o 17 Pembury Road, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. R. Angel, 43 Chadwick Road, £2.0.0.





TELEPHONE:  
CENTRAL 2846  
(4 LINES)

CABLES & GRAMS:  
"CUSTOMERS" GLASGOW

ESTABLISHED 1885

A SUBSIDIARY OF  
MILLERS TIMBER TRUST  
COMPANY LIMITED

# MILLER & MILLER LTD.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS  
AND WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN

## SPECIALITIES

LOUNGE SUITES - DINING ROOM SUITES - BEDROOM SUITES  
STUDIO COUCHES - FIRESIDE CHAIRS - KITCHEN CABINETS  
BED SETTEES - OFFICE DESKS - DISPLAY CABINETS - BEDS & BEDDING  
BLANKETS & SHEETS - TOWELS - QUILT SETS - CANDLEWICK  
BEDSPREADS - CARPETS & RUGS - PRAMS - CLOCKS - FLOORCLOTH  
& LINOLEUM - ELECTRIC FIRES - IRONS - ELECTRIC BLANKETS  
VACUUM CLEANERS - WASHING MACHINES - COMPANION SETS  
COFFEE TABLES - POUFFES

24/28 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW, C1